Australian Bureau of Statistics

1410.0 - Data by Region, 2012-17
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Summary

About this Release

Data by Region is an application on the ABS website that enables clients to search, browse, and explore to find statistics about different regions in Australia. Available statistics are arranged under the categories of Population & People, Economy & Industry, Income (Including Government Allowances), Education & Employment, Health & Disability, and Family & Community.

Data for 2012-17 will be available for Local Government Areas, Australian Statistical Geography Standard regions (Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4, and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas), States/ Territories and Australia.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 29/10/2018.

09/11/2018
Datacubes have been added. Datacubes for all data categories and for all regions have been added to the Downloads tab.

Data have been updated. Incorrect data for 'Did not go to School' for Local Government Areas for the year 2011 have been replaced.

29/10/2018 Data by Region has been updated.

New data items added:

Commuting to and from Work, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Regional Internal and Overseas Migration Estimates.

Updated data to existing data items:

Estimated Resident Population, Patent and Trademark Applicants, Insolvencies, Motor Vehicle Census, Taxpayer data (Capital Gains, HELP repayments, Gifts/Donations, Private Health members), Deaths data, Preschool Enrolments and Land Area.

The Explanatory Notes have also been updated to reflect the new data items.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Population and People
Economy and Industry
Income (including Government Allowances)
Education and Employment
Health and Disability
Family and Community
Overseas Born
Land and Environment

INTRODUCTION

1 Data by Region presents data for a range of geographies, including states, territories and Australia, based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016 (ASGS). Below state or territory level, data are available for the following regions of the ASGS: Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4; Greater Capital City Statistical Areas; Local Government Areas (LGA). LGA boundaries at 2017 are being used for this edition. See paragraph 207 **Statistical Geography** for further information about the regions in the ASGS.

2 There is a standard set of data for each region type, depending on the availability of statistics for particular geographies. Users interested in creating their own customised tables can do this by accessing data in ABS.Stat.

3 Data are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing these statistics, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage can differ across collections. Where available, data have been presented as a time series. However, when looked at on a period to period basis, some series may sometimes appear volatile. When analysing the data, users are encouraged to consider the longer term behaviour of the series, where this extra information is available. This edition provides non-Census data for the period 2012-2017, and Census data for 2011 and 2016.

4 While information on the datasets and terms used in Data by Region are included below and in the accompanying Glossary, users of these Explanatory Notes should note that the information listed here is not exhaustive, more detailed information about the data can be obtained by referring to the relevant source listed for each dataset.

5 Users are encouraged to gain further information about statistical terms by referring to Statistical Language! (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

6 Previous releases are available via the 'Past & Future Releases' tab of this product. Care should be taken in comparing data within previous and current releases of Data by Region as:

- Some data have been revised,
- Releases prior to May 2018 may use earlier editions of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS); and
- Releases prior to 2011 are based on a different statistical geography, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), and different releases of Data by Region (formerly known as the National Regional Profile) used different editions of that statistical geography (ASGC),

7 These Explanatory Notes have been presented under the following broad themes or topics:

- **Population and People**
- **Economy and Industry**
- **Income (including Government Allowances)**

- **Education and Employment**
- **Health and Disability**
- **Family and Community**
- **Overseas Born**
- **Land and Environment**

CONFIDENTIALISATION OF DATA

8 Some data values in Data by Region have been randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid the release of confidential details. Care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers. In some cases small cells have been randomly altered to zero. Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people or units with particular characteristics in a given region.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE

9 In May 2018 Data by Region was released with a new time series of 2012 to 2017. In this latest release there have been a number of changes to the data items and series. These changes are summarised in the following table. Please see the relevant sections in these Explanatory Notes for more detailed descriptions.

Data Series	Change
Commuting to and from work	New data item, 2016 data has been included.
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)	New data item, 2016 data for the following has been included: • The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) • The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) • The Index of Education and Occupation (IEO) • The Index of Economic Resources (IER).
Overseas Born - Category	New category that compiles existing and new data for 2011 and 2016: • Overseas born population • Citizenship • English Proficiency • Labour Force • Occupation • Personal weekly income • Qualifications • Religion • Sex • Year of Arrival
Regional Internal and Overseas Migration Estimates	New data item, 2017 has been included.
ERP (incl. working age population, Median Age)	Updated, 2017 data added.
Patent and Trademark Applicants	Updated, 2016 data added.
Insolvencies	Updated, 2017 data added.
Motor Vehicle Census	Updated, 2017 data added.

Taxpayers data	Updated, 2017 data added for: - Capital Gains - HELP Repayments - Gifts/Donations - Private Health
Deaths	Updated, 2017 data added.
Preschool enrolments	Updated, 2017 data added.
Land Area	Updated, 2017 data added.

POPULATION AND PEOPLE

Estimated Resident Population

10 Population data in the profiles, unless otherwise stated, are the estimated resident population (ERP) for the selected region as at 30 June for the year shown. Data are shown to the nearest whole number without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit should not be assumed.

11 The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is defined as that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a given reference year.

12 Population estimates for most sub-state regions in Data by Region are built up from Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2). The ERP as at Census date is calculated based on usual residence Census counts, excluding short-term overseas visitors in Australia, with an allowance for Census net undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas at Census date. As the Census is not held on 30 June (the 2011 and 2016 Census were held on 9 August), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and migration for the intervening period are made to obtain ERP at 30 June.

13 SA2 populations are updated in post-Census years (from 2016) by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (births minus deaths), net internal migration (moves between and within the states and territories of Australia) and net overseas migration. In some very small areas, population change since the previous Census may be assumed to be zero in the absence of reliable component data for these areas. All estimates are scrutinised and validated by ABS analysts. Local knowledge, such as that advised by state governments (including peer reviewers) is considered and used to adjust the figures for particular SA2s. Estimates at the SA2 level are constrained so that they add to the relevant state/territory population estimates. Prior to 2016, the absence of reliable migration data at the sub-state level meant that SA2 ERP was calculated using a mathematical model, where relationships were established between changes in population and changes in indicator data between the two most recent Censuses. The indicator data sources used included dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and counts of people on the Australian Electoral Roll. Changes in these indicators were used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last Census.

14 Estimates for SA2 are apportioned into Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) regions using Census counts and indicator data. In Census years, LGA ERP is prepared by aggregating whole SA2 or SA1 level estimates where possible. Where LGAs cross SA1 boundaries, Mesh Block Census counts are used to estimate the share of the SA1 population that resides in those LGAs. In years between Census, LGA population estimates are updated by accounting for the components of population change from 2016. The components of population change (and subsequently ERP) at the LGA level are constrained to those at the SA2 level to ensure consistency between these two geographies, based on the smallest possible regions where SA2 and LGA boundaries match in terms of the combined area containing resident population. For example, where one LGA region equals one SA2 region exactly or where a group of LGAs equals a group of SA2s, the components for these areas will match.

15 Users will notice that there is no ERP data for the unincorporated LGAs in WA, Queensland and Tasmania. This is because they do not have geographically defined unincorporated areas. In contrast, the Population Census does show data for these unincorporated LGAs, depicting mainly off-shore and

migratory populations.

Working Age Population

16 The working age population (aged 15-64 years) measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within a region.

Median Age

17 For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Births and Deaths

18 Births data are from Births, Australia, 2016 (catalogue no. 3301.0). The ABS Birth Registrations collection includes all births that occurred and were registered in Australia, including births to mothers whose place of usual residence was overseas. Statistics in this release relate to the number of births registered during the calendar year shown, unless otherwise stated. Total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 females of the estimated resident population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. At the time of publication, 2017 data for total fertility rate was not available.

19 Deaths data are from Deaths, Australia, 2017 (catalogue 3302.0). The ABS Death Registrations collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose place of usual residence was overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS death statistics. However, deaths of identified Australian diplomats while overseas are included. Statistics in this release relate to the number of deaths registered during the calendar year shown, unless otherwise stated. The standardised death rate (SDR) enables the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons.

Population Density

20 The population density for a region is calculated by dividing Estimated Resident Population data by the Land Area to obtain the number of persons per square kilometre.

Internal and Overseas Migration

21 Overseas migration including arrivals and departures are prepared by breaking down state/territory level net overseas migration (NOM) arrivals and departures into sub-state areas, using information from the most recent Census. For the purposes of NOM, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12-month period does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16-month period. It includes all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Further details can be found in the publication Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat no. 3218.0).

22 The movement of people between and within Australia's states and territories cannot be directly measured and is instead estimated using administrative data. The main source of data used to do this is Medicare change of address information provided to the ABS by the Department of Human Services. The Medicare data used is coded directly to the ASGS and aggregated to the SA2 and LGA levels. Interstate moves are constrained to published estimates of interstate migration. The resulting estimates are known as regional internal migration estimates (RIME).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

23 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and includes people who identified their origin as being Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

Overseas Born Proportion

24 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Country of birth is the basis for determining if a person was born overseas. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals. Further information on this population can be found in the 'Overseas Born' category.

Religious Affiliation

25 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0) was used to classify responses for a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

Speaks language other than English

26 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data identify the language spoken at home for people who were born overseas, and are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language is coded for each person.

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

Count of Businesses, Entries and Exists

27 Counts of Australian Businesses**,** Entries and Exits data are based on snapshots of actively trading businesses as at June in each reference year, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR). Further details can be found in Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165).

28 Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN). These businesses are then included on the whole of government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR). The results of these studies are based, in part, on tax data supplied by the ATO under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* and ABR data supplied by the Registrar under *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999*. The *Taxation Administration Act 1953* requires that such data are only used for the purpose of administering the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Business Number Act 1999* requires that such data are only used for the purpose of carrying out functions of the ABS. Further information about the two Acts can be found at www.comlaw.gov.au. Information about the ABR can be obtained from the ABR website www.abr.gov.au or the ATO website www.ato.gov.au/business. The ABS uses information from the ABR to populate its internal register of businesses, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR), which is used as a source for business survey frames and business counts.

29 Counts of businesses produced from the ABSBR comprise actively trading businesses in the Australian economy. The population includes employing and non-employing, single location and multiple location businesses. It should be noted that it is not currently possible to account for those businesses which operate out of multiple locations, other than at their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia. The reason for this is that data for individual business locations are not currently available from the ABSBR. Users should therefore be aware of this limitation when using counts of businesses.

30 Excluded from these counts are entities which are not considered to be actively trading in the market sector such as the Reserve Bank of Australia, Government and Not for profit institutions serving households. Examples of some of the other excluded entities are: Social and sporting clubs, Charitable institutions, Trade Unions and other associations, Other unincorporated entities, Police services, Fire protection and other emergency services, Religious services, Business and professional associations, Labour association services, Other interest group services, and Private households employing staff. Businesses which have not submitted a Business Activity Statement (BAS) and/or have reported zero dollar amounts over five consecutive quarters (or three consecutive years for annual BAS remitters) have been excluded.

31 The data published have been confidentialised so as not to reveal the identity of any business units. The confidentiality process perturbs data in such a way that the data presented at these detailed levels will not always be additive. For example, opening stock from the beginning of the financial year, plus entries, minus exits, may not equal the closing stock for the end of the financial year. Additionally, the total counts of businesses may not be equal to the total counts of businesses by industry. This is due to the fact that each of those components are individually rounded.

32 To aid data interpretability, data for LGA regions may have been suppressed due to the update of boundaries to the LGA 2017 boundaries.
The LGA data have been geocoded and confidentialised. Some regional suppressions may have also been applied. The final estimates therefore should not be assumed to reflect exact numbers of business counts in any LGA, and in particular no reliance should be placed on very small counts.

Building Approvals

33 Data for building approvals are compiled from:

- Permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities;
- Contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities;
- Major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

34 The data included in this profile relate to all residential building approvals valued at $10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at $50,000 or more.

35 Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

36 Type of work can include 'new', 'alterations and additions' and 'conversions'. Unless otherwise specified, building (and building value) data relate to total building, which is the sum of new, alterations and additions, and conversions.

37 Counts of dwellings and houses refer only to building approvals for new houses or dwellings.

38 The type of building is the building's intended predominant function according to the Functional Classification of Buildings 1999 (revision 2011) (cat. no. 1268.0.55.001).

39 Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways etc.) is excluded from building statistics.

40 For further information see Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no 8731.0).

Residential Property Prices

41 All Australian residential property sales data are now supplied to the ABS by CoreLogic RP Data. This dataset is a combination of residential property sales data obtained from State and Territory Land Titles Office or Valuers General Offices in each capital city (collectively referred to as VGs) and real estate agents data provided to CoreLogic RP Data. The ABS applies classifications to the dataset provided by CoreLogic RP Data to create the residential property sales dataset, from which these statistics are produced. Further information can be found in Residential Property Price Indexes (cat. no 6416.0).

42 This product provides estimates for median price and transfer counts of established houses and attached dwellings.

43 Dwellings in scope are:

- Ordinary detached houses;

- A house with an office;
- A house with a flat;
- Rural residential houses (within a capital city and not part of a farming business);
- Semi-detached, row and terrace houses;
- Townhouses; and
- Flats, units and apartments.

44 The ABS has confidentialised any regional data cells with very small values.

Median Household Net Worth

45 Household net worth has been sourced from Household Income and Wealth, Australia 2015-16 (catalogue no. 6523.0). Data is produced from findings of the 2015-16 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). The survey collected detailed information about the income, wealth and household characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over in private dwellings throughout Australia (excluding very remote areas). Net worth, often referred to as wealth, is the value of a household's assets less the value of its liabilities. Due to the nature of surveys, data for all levels of geography is not available.

Patent and Trademark Applicants

46 The patent and trademark applicants data is collected by IP Australia. Data produced by IP Australia can be sourced at data.gov.au.

47 The numbers of Patents and Trademarks relate to applicants. They are a yearly aggregate of applicants at 31 December for the year shown. The SA3 level data have been created and published by the Office of the Chief Economist, based on Postcode (of applicant) data provided by IP Australia.

48 ABS has aggregated the SA3 data to create details for the SA4, GCCSA, state, territory and Australia geographic levels. As such, the SA4, GCCSA, state or territory and Australia totals of applicants are not official aggregates provided by IP Australia or the Office of the Chief Economist.

49 ABS has suppressed data for regions in certain circumstances to prevent the identification of individuals.

Insolvencies

50 Counts of Business related and Non-business related personal insolvencies by region have been provided by the Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA) from their extensive Personal Insolvency collection. See www.afsa.gov.au for more information.

51 Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other insolvencies (even those for which details are not stated) are classified as Non-business related.

Motor Vehicle Census

52 Motor Vehicle Census data refer to vehicles registered with a motor vehicle registration authority**.**

53 The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles;
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

54 Vehicles on register are those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date.

55 Motor Vehicle Census data are presented by region of owner, and based on the Postcode of the owner. A geographic correspondence has been used in order to present the Postcode data on ASGS boundaries. Due to rounding, the sum of the individual components of vehicles will not necessarily add up to total registered motor vehicles. See paragraph 210 **Geographic Correspondences** for further information.

56 The Australia total includes records that could not be allocated to a state or territory. Therefore aggregating state and territory totals will not equal the Australia total. Similarly, aggregating lower levels of the ASGS (SA2, SA3, LGA, etc.) within a state will not equal the state totals, due to the nature of corresponding data from Postcodes.

57 Further information can be found in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

Tourist Accommodation Establishments

58 Data on the number of tourist accommodation establishments are derived from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The STA is a mail-out collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments within Australia.

59 The in-scope establishments presented in this profile include: hotels, resorts, motels, private hotels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

60 The main source for coverage is the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Ltd. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals and periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.
61 The STA does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by providers;
- errors in the process of capturing data;
- imputation for missing data;
- definition and classification errors;
- incomplete coverage.

62 Further information on these statistics can be found in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

Agricultural Commodities

63 Agricultural Commodities data are estimates obtained from the Agricultural Census, data from both 2011 and 2016 are presented. The scope of the 2016 Census was all businesses undertaking agricultural activity recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut off of $40,000. The measure of size was based on the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement turnover if EVAO was not available. For the previous 2011 Agricultural Census, the cut-off was $5,000; 2011 data in Data by Region was re-derived using the $40,000 threshold.

64 Since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, there are estimated data components. The estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses had provided data. One measure of the likely difference is given by the Standard Error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance because only a sample was taken or had responded. There are about two chances in three that a 'sample' estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses had responded, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SE.

65 In Agricultural data, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the Relative Standard Error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the Standard Error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In Data by Region, Agriculture data with an RSE greater than 50% are not presented.

66 For further information see Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Gross Value of Agricultural Production

67 The value of agricultural production estimates are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity of individual agricultural commodities. Remaining commodity data (livestock disposals and livestock products excluding eggs) are obtained from other ABS collections with some information from non-ABS sources. Price information refers to the average unit value of a given commodity realised in the market place. More specifically, price information for livestock slaughtering and wool is obtained from ABS collections. Price information for other commodities is obtained from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.

68 The estimates of gross value are subject to sampling error. (See above or a discussion of sampling error in Agriculture data). In Data by Region, Agriculture data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

69 Further information on Value of Agricultural Production can be obtained in the ABS publication Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no 7503.0).

Industry of Employment

70 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over.

71 Industry is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

INCOME (INCLUDING GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES)

Estimates of Personal Income

72 Due to the different sources of collection and different coverage of the population of income earners, care should be taken in comparing the income data from different sources. Some of the differences between Estimates of Personal Income and income data, sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and the Census of Population and Housing are highlighted in the table below:

Difference	Estimates of Personal Income (Australian Tax Office)	Census of Population and Housing
Population	Individuals with income reported to the ATO (approximately 13 million records per year), either through a personal income tax form, or through a PAYG statement.	All persons aged 15 years and above (approximately 20 million records)
Method of reporting	Reporting in a personal income tax return, often with a group certificate or other supporting evidence of income, where required by ATO. Reporting is in more detail, showing different sources, and dollar values.	Self reported income is reported in ranges on a Census form
Missing income	Some income is not reported to the ATO. People who earn under the tax free threshold or receive payments that are not assessable (such as some Government	None - The Census form asks people to include all income when answering income questions.

	benefits and allowances).	

73 Further information about income in the Census of Population and Housing can be found in the Census of Population and Housing.

74 Personal income tax data are supplied by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953,* which requires that such data be only used for the purpose of administering the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses in these Notes is in the context of using the data for statistical purposes; it is not related to the ability of the data to support the ATO's core operational requirements. Readers should note that legislative requirements to ensure privacy and secrecy of this data have been adhered to. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, results have been confidentialised to ensure that they are not likely to enable identification of a particular person or organisation.

75 For the purposes of providing statistical measures for the entire population, the ATO database has some limits to its coverage. Persons who receive an income below certain levels are not necessarily required to lodge a tax return. This can include persons who derive their income from Government pensions and allowances. Consequently, the coverage of low income earners, including people receiving government pensions and allowances, is incomplete in ATO records. In addition, some Commonwealth of Australia Government pension, benefit and allowance payments are exempt from income tax and are therefore do not need to be reported in tax returns. As such, the ATO data should be regarded as an indicative though not complete picture of all individual income earned in Australia.

76 This release contains a five year time series of data from the ATO. The data is collated by the ATO from individual tax returns and employer payment summaries that have been lodged for the financial years of 2011-12 to 2015-16 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year.

77 This release contains regional estimates of the sources of personal income that people received for the financial years of 2011-12 to 2015-16 for the following sources - employee, own unincorporated business, investment, superannuation and annuities, other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) - and total income from these component sources.

78 Employee income is the total (or gross) income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business (when they are employed by this business). This source of income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:
- Total income from wage and salary (before tax and application of Medicare levy) as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business';
- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc;
- Employer lump sum payments (adjusted to gross value);
- Employment termination payments;
- Attributed personal services income;
- Employee share schemes;
- Reportable fringe benefits (gross value not adjusted);
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions (superannuation contributions (within concessional cap limits) from pre-tax income, usually made under salary sacrifice agreements);
- Exempt foreign employment income; and
- Other net foreign employment income.

79 Non-lodgers have being included in the Employee income data. The ABS defines non-lodgers as individuals that have a payment summary issued by an employer but who do not lodge an income tax return. Previously they were not included, however by gaining access to the data from payment summaries, the ABS is able to go some way in filling the wage and salary income gap for this non-lodger population.

80 Own unincorporated business income is the profit or loss that accrues to owners of, or partners in, their own unincorporated businesses. Profit or loss is the value of the gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses, including reportable superannuation contributions,

depreciation and operating costs, but before income tax is taken out. Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than receipts and are treated as negative income. This category includes the following data items from the individual income tax return:

- Distributions from partnerships and trusts (including any franked distributions) for primary production activities;
- Distributions from partnerships (including any franked distributions) for non-primary production activities, less foreign income;
- Net personal services income; and
- Net income (or loss) from business.

81 Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount;
- Dividends franked amount;
- Dividends franking credit;
- Distribution from trusts less net capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions- non-primary production ;
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production;
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company;
- Net foreign rent; and
- Net rent.

82 Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

83 A change to legislation relating to superannuation, taking effect from 1 July 2007, meant that people aged 60 years and over who receive superannuation income in the form of a lump sum or income stream (such as a pension) from a taxed source, receive that income tax free. Therefore, these persons are not required to report this income at on their individual tax return. Also, if such persons have no other income, or their total income is below the tax-free threshold, then they are also not required to lodge a tax return. Due to such changes, the superannuation estimates (persons, income) published in this publication are regarded as partial, subject to under-coverage. ABS is currently investigating ways of achieving fuller superannuation estimates for regions. A more comprehensive snapshot of superannuation income (at aggregate state and territory level) can be obtained from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing - see Household Income and Wealth, Australia (cat no. 6523.0).

84 Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) comprises income items reported on the individual income tax return that were not allocated to one of the above categories. For example, other income can include transfer or trust income, controlled foreign company income, net foreign pension and annuity income, and foreign investment and life assurance income. Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:
- Foreign entities - transfer or trust income;
- Foreign investment fund and/or foreign life assurance policy income;
- Controlled foreign company income;
- Net foreign pension/annuity income;
- Other net foreign source income; and
- Other income.

85 Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) is the sum of all employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding

Government pensions, benefits or allowances) derived from the individual income tax returns, as defined above. As the sources of income other than employee income cannot be captured for the non-lodger population, they have been excluded from the estimates of total income included in this release.

86 As indicated, Government pensions, benefits or allowances are excluded from the ABS income data and do not appear in other income or total income. Pension recipients can fall below the income threshold that necessitates them lodging a tax return, or they may only receive tax free pensions or allowances. Hence they will be missing from the personal income tax data set. Recent estimates from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing (which records Government pensions and allowances) suggest that this component can account for 9 to 11% of total income.

87 Individuals may receive income from a number of sources. Also, net income from a specific source may be positive or negative. For example, an individual may have positive income from employee income yet negative net income from investment. The number of individuals for each income source includes all persons with either positive or negative net income from that source.

88 The total number of individuals in receipt of income from at least one source should not be confused with the sum of the individuals in each income category, since people can have more than one source of income in any given year.

89 Access to more detailed ATO information has enabled the production of median age of earners, main source of income and median income estimates for all income types. Gini coefficient, percentile ratios, quartiles, income share, and income distribution indicators are also available for total income.

90 Percentile ratios summarise the relative distance between two points in a distribution. When all persons in the tax form lodging population are ranked from the lowest to the highest based on total income, they can be divided into 100 equal sized groups or percentiles. The median or top of the 50th percentile is denoted as P50. P20, P50 and P80 denote the highest values in the 20th, 50th and 80th percentiles respectively. Ratios of values at the top of selected percentiles, such as P80/P20, are termed percentile ratios. For personal income tax data, the P80/P20 ratio was chosen to illustrate the magnitude of the range within which the income of the majority of people fall. The P80/P50 and P50/20 ratios focus on comparing the ends of the income distribution with the midpoint.

91 Main source of income is the source from which a person derives most of their income. In this publication, main source of earners is presented as a proportion of the population in that region. If a region is particularly reliant on one source, it may be susceptible to policy or economic changes that affect that income type - hence the inclusion. Where persons receive exactly the same amount across multiple sources of income, they have been excluded from the derivation of this indicator. Persons with negative or nil income total income have also been excluded. The non-lodger population has also been excluded from this calculation as the sources of income other than employee income cannot be captured.

92 Income share (% of income held by the top 1%, 5% and 10% of all earners, per region) has also been produced for total income. The aggregate income of the units in each percentile is divided by the overall aggregate income of the entire population to derive income shares.

93 Quartiles are groupings that result from ranking all persons who lodged tax returns in ascending order according to total income, and then dividing them into four equal groups, each comprising 25% of the reference population. In this publication Australia's quartile ranges are used to compare the income distributions of regions to Australia.

94 The Gini coefficient is a single statistic that lies between 0 and 1 and is a summary indicator of the degree of inequality in income between members of the tax form lodging population. Values closer to 1 represent greater inequality. The Gini coefficients shown in this publication are subject to under-coverage for certain income groups and are calculated from gross personal income rather than equivalised disposable income. They can be regarded as indicative but not definitive and are not directly comparable to apparently similar ABS information at state/territory level, as per Household Income and Wealth, Australia (cat no. 6523.0).

95 Further information on these statistics can be found in Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

Gross Capital Gains

96 These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to the total current year capital gains as reported by taxpayers. Data are presented for the financial years of 2011-12 to 2015-16 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year.

97 Capital gains is the profit that results from the sale of a capital asset, where the sales price exceeds the purchase price and attracts capital gains tax. Conversely, a capital loss can arise if proceeds from a sale are less than the original purchase price. Capital gains cover the sale of assets such as: land, units in a unit trust and other investment properties, company shares, licenses, rights, options and leases; various collectables (paintings, antiques, coins, jewellery and similar) with an original market value of over $500; and personal use assets such as boats, furniture and electrical goods with an original value of over $10,000. More ATO information on this topic is available from Capital Gains and Exemptions.

98 Capital gains are not part of the existing ABS investment income, other income or total income framework, but are presented here as supplementary information of interest.

Selected Government Pensions and Allowances

99 Data on the number of individuals receiving selected Government pensions and allowances have been obtained from the Department of Social Services (DSS), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). In more detail:

- Age pension data has been provided by DSS for those individuals receiving an Age pension through Centrelink, while DVA has provided data for those individuals receiving an Age Pension through DVA;
- DSS has provided data on Disability Support Pension, Carer Payment, and Family Tax Benefit (A or B).
- DSS has provided data on Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowances (Other), and Parenting Payment.
- DSS has provided data on Youth Allowances for apprentices and students.
- DSS has provided data on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (ASGS only)
- DVA has provided data on persons receiving an Income Support Supplement or Service Pension.

100 Selected Government Pensions and Allowances Data have been provided to the ABS on an aggregate basis (at LGA and SA2 level (SA3 level from DVA). Totals are also available for Australia, states and territories. All data have been provided to the ABS in confidentialised form.

101 Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth:

For men:

- if born before 1/7/1952, Age Pension age is 65

For women:

- if born before 1/7/1935, Age Pension age is 60
- if born between 1/7/1935 and 31/12/1936, Age Pension age is 60.5
- if born between 1/1/1937 and 30/6/1938, Age Pension age is 61
- if born between 1/7/1938 and 31/12/1939, Age Pension age is 61.5
- if born between 1/1/1940 and 30/6/1941, Age Pension age is 62
- if born between 1/7/1941 and 31/12/1942, Age Pension age is 62.5
- if born between 1/1/1943 and 30/6/1944, Age Pension age is 63
- if born between 1/7/1944 and 31/12/1945, Age Pension age is 63.5
- if born between 1/1/1946 and 30/6/1947, Age Pension age is 64

- if born between 1/7/1947 and 31/12/1948, Age Pension age is 64.5
- if born between 1/1/1949 and 30/6/1952, Age Pension age is 65

For men and women:

- if born between 1/7/1952 and 31/12/1953, Age Pension age is 65.5
- if born between 1/1/1954 and 30/6/1955, Age Pension age is 66
- if born between 1/7/1955 and 31/12/1956, Age Pension age is 66.5
- if born 1/1/1957 or later, Age Pension age is 67

102 The majority of Age Pensions are paid by Centrelink. Age pensioners who also receive a Disability Pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) have the choice of having their Age Pension paid by either the DVA or Centrelink. There are therefore two separate data items, Age Pension (Centrelink) and Age Pension (DVA), published in Data by Region. The Centrelink Age Pension data are provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients in the Australian total. Both Age Pension totals for Australia also include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region.

103 The purpose of Disability Support Pension (DSP) is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program or support. DSP data have been provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients and persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

104 Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged. Carer Payment data have been provided by DSS and include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

105 Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. In the period covered by these data, persons must have been aged 21 years or older but under Age Pension age to qualify. Newstart Allowance data have been provided by DSS.

106 Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify. Youth Allowance (Other) data as well as Youth Allowance data for apprentices and students have been sourced from DSS.

107 Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children. Parenting Payment data have been provided by DSS.

108 Family Tax Benefit is paid to help with the costs of raising children. Around 75% of all families with at least one dependent child aged under 16 years are eligible to receive Family Tax Benefit. Family Tax Benefit data have been provided by DSS.

109 Family Tax Benefit Part A can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to help with the costs of raising children. There are eligibility requirements involving the age and educational status of the child, residency and income. Family Tax Benefit Part B is an extra payment for single parents and families with one main income to help with the costs of raising children. Part B is limited to families where the primary earner has an adjusted taxable income of $100,000 or less per financial year (from June 2015, previously was $150,000 or less). There are also additional eligibility requirements. Approximately three-quarters of FTB customers receive both Part A and Part B. Data presented in regard to Family Tax Benefit refer only to fortnightly instalment customers paid directly by Centrelink. The information excludes an additional 10% (approximately) who are paid by a lump sum which is claimable at the end of a financial year. The Family Tax Benefit data for 2016 are preliminary only; users should refrain from making direct comparisons with data from earlier years in past issues of Data by Region (formerly known as the National Regional Profile).

110 A Service Pension can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers. The Service Pension data have been provided by DVA.

111 Income Support Supplement is an income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (VEA); and persons receiving wholly dependent partners' compensation under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (MRCA). Income Support Supplement data have been provided by DVA.

112 Commonwealth Rent Assistance is a non-taxable income supplement payable to eligible people who rent in the private rental market or community housing. Pensioners, allowance recipients and those receiving more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A may be eligible for Rent Assistance.

113 All Government Pensions and Allowances shown in the Profile data refer to a point in time (i.e. the number of persons receiving payment as at the pay period closest to 30 June each year) and therefore do not represent all the customers in receipt of payments during the entire financial year. Customers who have been suspended or not paid at that point of time are not included in these data.

114 For privacy reasons, all administrative data from non-ABS sources has been confidentialised before being supplied to the ABS. The cells suppressed through confidentialisation on Data by Region may differ to other publications that contain DSS data.

115 Where a person could not be allocated to a region within a state and territory, they have been included in the totals for the states and territories. Where a person could not be allocated to a state or territory, they have been included in the total for Australia.

116 More information about specific payments can be accessed from the Department of Social Services and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Total Personal Income (Weekly)

117 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over. It indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week.

Equivalised Total Household Income

118 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing.

119 Equivalised total household income is total household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition. The 'modified OECD' equivalence scale is used.

120 Equivalised total household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Early Childhood - Enrolment and Attendance in Preschool Programs

121 This publication contains statistics on children aged 4 or 5 years who as at 1 July in the collection year were enrolled and attending preschool programs across Australia. These data are from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection. The Collection is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Australian government departments and the Catholic Education Office of the Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn.

122 For the purposes of the Collection, a preschool program is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, aimed primarily at children in the year or two

before they commence full-time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

123 To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

124 Care needs to be taken when interpreting Queensland child counts as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.

125 Where the finer regional details of enrolments are not stated or unknown, these are included in the State/Territory totals but not shown separately elsewhere.

126 Further information on these statistics can be found in Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no 4240.0) and Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).

Non-School Qualifications

127 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data are for persons aged 15 years and over and show the level of education based on the highest completed non-school qualification of persons (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

128 The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) Repayments

129 These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and are a count of taxpayers who have made repayments on their HELP debt in the reference year.

130 Data is presented for the financial years of 2011-12 to 2015-16 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with a HELP repayment lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

131 For the compulsory HELP repayments to be made, taxpayers must be earning above the minimum repayment income threshold. Further information on repayment income thresholds for other years, and repayment rates can be found on the ATO website.

Highest Year of School Completed

132 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for people aged 15 years and over. They relate to the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.

133 Data are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Occupation of Employed Persons

134 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for employed people aged 15 years and over. Two occupation questions are used in the Census. The first of these asks for occupation title, while the second asks for the main tasks usually performed by the person in their occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

135 Occupations are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) (cat. no. 1220.0). The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

Youth Engagement in Work or Study

136 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. They relate to persons aged 15-19 years and are derived from questions about whether the person was working or attending a school or any other educational institution.

Jobs in Australia

137 These data are from Jobs in Australia, 2011-12 to 2015-16 (cat no. 6160.0) and are for all persons who either submitted an individual tax return (ITR) or individuals who had a payment summary issued by an employer and then remitted to the ATO.

138 The jobs file is constructed primarily from Pay As You Go (PAYG) payment summary data. PAYG payment summaries describe the payments made to an individual by an employer within a financial year. Payment period start and end dates are included with this information. Conceptually, payment summary data should include most employee-employer job relationships.

139 A person can hold several jobs during the year, either concurrently (as a multiple job-holder) or non-concurrently. For a person who is an employee of several employers, each relationship is listed as a separate job. Number of Employee Jobs by industry refer to jobs for which the occupant received remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. This excludes self-employment jobs held by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Labour Force

140 These data are sourced from the Census of Population and Housing. Data are for persons aged 15 years or more, and are derived from the questions about whether the person had a job in the week before Census Night, whether they actively looked for work in the last four weeks before Census Night, and if they could have started work in the last week before Census night.

HEALTH AND DISABILITY

141 The health and disability data presented in this product are modelled estimates for sub-state regions or small areas.

142 The modelled small area estimates can be interpreted as the expected value for a typical area in Australia with the same characteristics. There will be differences between the characteristic prediction and the actual number of people with that characteristic (not accounted for in the measure of accuracy). One explanation for this is that significant local information about particular small areas exists, but has not been collected for all areas and cannot be incorporated into the models. They should be viewed as a tool that when used in conjunction with local area knowledge as well as the consideration of the modelled estimates reliability, can provide useful information that can assist with decision making for small geographic areas. Care needs to be taken to ensure decisions are not based on inaccurate estimates.

143 The errors associated with the modelled estimates fall into four categories; sampling error, non-sampling error, modelling error, and prediction error. The relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) provides an indication of the deviation of the modelled estimate from the true value.

144 Estimates have been confidentialised to ensure they meet ABS requirements.

Disability Estimates

145 The disability data are modelled estimates based on random effects logistic regression models fitted to data from the 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing, 2012 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), and aggregated administrative data from the Department of Social Services, 2012.

146 This product presents the modelled count and percentage of persons with a disability living in private dwellings.

147 These modelled estimates were originally produced as a consultancy for the NSW Department of Family and Community Services, applying ABS methods and quality standards.

148 The level at which modelled estimates have been produced varies by jurisdiction, as follows:

	Small Area Level*
New South Wales	Local Government Area
Victoria	Statistical Area Level 2
Queensland	Statistical Area Level 2
South Australia	Statistical Area Level 2
Western Australia	Local Government Area
Tasmania	Local Government Area
Northern Territory	Statistical Area Level 2
Australian Capital Territory	Statistical Area Level 2

* LGA estimates produced using a 2012 correspondence.

149 Disability data with a relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) greater than 25% are not presented.

150 Further information on these statistics can be found in Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes, 2012 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.009).

Health Estimates

151 The health data are modelled estimates based on random effects logistic regression models fitted to data from the 2011-12 and 2014-15 National Health Survey (NHS), 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing, 2012 and 2015 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), and aggregated administrative data such as from the Department of Social Services.

152 This product presents the modelled count and percentage of persons living in private dwellings, with the following health characteristics:

- Males and females aged 18 years and over who were current smokers.
- Persons aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress, based on the Kessler 10 (K10) scale.
- Persons aged 15 years and over, with fair or poor self-assessed health.
- Persons aged 18 years and over who had high blood pressure (measured systolic/diastolic blood pressure was equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg).

153 These modelled estimates were originally produced as a consultancy for the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), applying ABS methods and quality standards.

154 Data has been produced for Statistical Area Level 3 regions.

Private Health

155 These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to taxpayers who report having private health insurance.

156 Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with a reported private health insurance lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

157 As described above, the data included in this publication is limited to the taxpayer population. An estimate of how many adults in Australia have private health insurance can be obtained from the ABS National Health Survey - see Health Service Usage and Health Related Actions, Australia (cat. no. 4364.0.55.002).

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Gifts/Donations Reported by Taxpayers

158 These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to gifts or donations reported by taxpayers.

159 Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with reported gifts or donations lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

Method of Travel to Work

160 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are from the question about how the person got to work on the day of the Census.

Households

161 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and describe the type of household within a dwelling. Family households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors).

162 A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors.

Families

163 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Families have been classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. Different types of families are distinguished based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.

164 The family type is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

Count of All Children in Family

165 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Counts the number of dependent and non-dependent children in the family. It includes up to three children who were temporarily absent from the household on Census night. Applicable to families with children in family households.

Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status

166 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Social Marital Status records a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements - where a couple relationship exists in the household and the type of relationship is identified. All persons aged 15 years and over, who are usually resident and present in the household on Census night and who are not in a couple relationship are identified as 'Not married'.

167 Registered Marital Status records a person's formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed. Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

Unpaid Work

168 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Data on unpaid work show the proportion of persons usually resident in the region who did any voluntary work in the last twelve months, who provided unpaid child care, who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability,

or who provided other unpaid care, help or assistance to others in the last two weeks (prior to completing the Census).

Access to Internet at Home

169 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Shows the proportion of occupied private dwellings in the region, where the internet was accessed from.

Housing Suitability

170 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. This variable is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex. The criteria are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. It can be used to identify if a dwelling is either under or over utilised. This is a new derived item for 2016. Applicable to occupied private dwellings.

Dwelling Structure

171 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Records the structure type of private dwellings. Other Dwellings include caravan, cabin or houseboat, improvised home, tent, sleepers out, and house or flat attached to a shop or office etc.

Tenure Type

172 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented. Applicable to private dwellings.

Rent and Mortgage Payments

173 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are household rent and mortgage payments including site fees if the dwelling is a caravan, or manufactured home in a caravan park, or a manufactured home estate.

Housing Stress

174 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Household stress compares the rent and mortgage payments of households against the total household income, and determines whether the household is spending less than, or equal to or greater than 30 percent of their income. Applicable to occupied private dwellings.

Commuting to Work

175 Commuting distance provides a measurement of the distance travelled between a person's Mesh Block of Place of Usual Residence and Mesh Block of Place of Work. An assumption in the calculation of this data is that a person has followed the shortest path with no stops when commuting to work. Detailed information on the how commuting distances were calculated can be found on the Understanding the Census and Census Data (cat. no. 2900.0) page. Component data for Commuting to Work (i.e. distance by age and sex, and by industry) is only available at ASGS levels, and not at LGA level. LGA regions will only display whole Average and Median Commuting distance.

Socio Economic Indexes of Areas (SEIFA)

176 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is an ABS product that ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The indexes are based on information from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

177 SEIFA 2016 has been created from Census 2016 data and consists of four indexes: The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD); The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD); The Index of Education and Occupation (IEO); The Index of Economic Resources (IER). Each index is a summary of a different subset of Census variables and focuses on a

different aspect of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).

178 Deciles divide a distribution into ten equal groups. In the case of SEIFA, the distribution of scores is divided into ten equal groups. The lowest scoring 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1, the second-lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10. The State deciles data compares the region with all the other regions in that State or Territory. The Australian deciles data compare every region across Australia.

OVERSEAS BORN

Overseas Born Population

179 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Country of birth is the basis for determining if a person was born overseas. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals.

180 People are classified as Overseas-born on the Census of Population and Housing if it was stated:

- they were born in a country other than Australia or
- they were born at sea or
- their response was classified 'Inadequately described' or
- their response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

181 For the 2016 Census, the definition of Australia includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island.

182 In 2011 and previous Censuses, Norfolk Island was not included in the definition of geographic Australia.

Year of Arrival in Australia

183 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. This item is applicable to those born overseas who will be in Australia for more than one year. Country of birth is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals.

184 The year 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only.

185 The data shown exclude persons who did not state their country of birth and persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories).

Australian Citizenship

186 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and records whether a person has Australian citizenship and was born overseas.

Religious Affiliation

187 These data for overseas born persons are from the Census of Population and Housing. The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0) was used to classify responses for a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

English Proficiency

188 This variable classifies a person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English for persons who speak a language other than English at home.

Non-School Qualifications

189 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data are for persons aged 15 years and over and born overseas. The data shows the level of education based on the highest completed non-school qualification of persons (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

190 The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Occupation of Employed Persons

191 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for employed people aged 15 years and over and born overseas. Two occupation questions are used in the Census. The first of these asks for occupation title, while the second asks for the main tasks usually performed by the person in their occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Labour Force

192 These data are sourced from the Census of Population and Housing. Data are for persons aged 15 years or more and born overseas, and are derived from the questions about whether the person had a job in the week before Census Night, whether they actively looked for work in the last four weeks before Census Night, and if they could have started work in the last week before Census night.

193 Occupations are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) (cat. no. 1220.0). The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

Total Personal Income (Weekly)

194 These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over and born overseas. It indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Land Area

195 The land area data are based upon the boundaries in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016. The areas of the regions were calculated on the Albers Projection using ABS standard Geographic Information Systems software using the digital boundaries of the regions.

Protected Land Areas

196 This data refers to areas of land dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity. The information is sourced from the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD), Commonwealth of Australia (2012), as maintained and updated by the Department of the Environment.

197 The Department has especially converted CAPAD data (for Reported, Gazetted Areas) into ABS Statistical Geographies - such as Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Areas (LGA) - to match the geographic preferences of the ABS Data by Region dataset. Where there is no Gazetted Area for a record, the GIS Area (based on current spatial data and an Albers Equal Area Projection for Australia) has been sourced to enable geographic conversions.

198 The process of splitting CAPAD into geographic regions can generate many small areas. Slivers of land - with an area less than 1 hectare and which are less than 2 per cent of the unsplit protected area - have been removed. Therefore there is a small difference between area totals for States when compared with LGA or SA2 regions. Also, the numbers of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) should be

considered as indicative only.

199 Data are presented for: number of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) by selected types (for example, Nature Reserves, Indigenous Protected Areas); area of PLAs (hectares); and PLAs (hectares) as a percentage of total regional land area. Much other data, for example relating to PLA types, land governance arrangements and marine regions, are readily available from the Department of the Environment. For more information please refer to Department of Environment and Energy CAPAD.

Solar Installations

200 Small-scale solar panel installations and Solar Water Heater installations data have been sourced from the Clean Energy Regulator (CER). The Clean Energy Regulator administers the Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme (SRES) as part of the federal governments Renewable Energy Target (RET), and the installations presented in this publication are those recorded under the SRES. The SRES is governed by the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 and the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Regulations 2001.

201 The installations data sourced from the CER include new, upgraded and replacement installations, and include stand-alone (off-grid) installations. The data only represent installations that have passed the CERs auditing process and relevant standards, and have had Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs) validly created under the SRES. The data do not include installations that have resulted in failed STC creation, or are pending STC creation. Installations under the SRES may include residential and commercial systems, and include installations of no more than 100 kilowatts in panel array capacity.

202 CER data is based on the Postcode of the installation, and a geographic correspondence has been applied by ABS to create data on ASGS and LGA 2016 boundaries. See paragraph 210 **Geographic Correspondences** for further information. The Australian total of small-scale solar panel installations and solar water heater installations has been taken directly from CER source data, whereas all other geographical boundaries have been converted from Postcode data. Therefore aggregations of the regional data may not exactly match the Australian total. The CER advises it is unable to provide further analysis of this installations data for users.

Water Use on Australian Farms

203 Water use data are from the Agricultural Census. Data was collected from agricultural businesses on the ABS Business Register undertaking agricultural activity above a minimum size cut off of $40,000.

204 The estimates are based on responses to the Agricultural Census and since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, the estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from figures that would be produced if all businesses had provided data. In Data by Region, Water Use data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

205 Area of agricultural land (ha) and Area irrigated (ha) may not correspond entirely to the region the data is assigned. In some circumstances a farm may be across more than one region, the agricultural land and area irrigated will be typically assigned to the region that the address of the farm is located.

206 For further information see Water Use on Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0).

STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY

207 The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011.

208 The ASGS is an essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographic context of statistics published, not only by the ABS but also by other organisations, and its use enables comparability across datasets.

209 This issue of Data by Region uses ASGS 2016. Where available, data has been sourced for regions of the ASGS directly. In some cases, historical data has not been available on ASGS, and so has not been available to include in the profiles. Some data have been converted to ASGS 2016 regions using geographic correspondences. Data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are presented at 2017 boundaries.

Geographic Correspondences

210 The use of geographic correspondences enables data to be converted from one type of geographic region to another. Geographic correspondences are usually provided as conversion factors based on relative population distributions and/or land area shares.

211 The application of correspondences allows:

- the source data to be more easily compared with standard ABS output;
- the source data to be output for other standard ABS geographic areas such as Statistical Areas 2-4 and Local Government Areas (LGA); and
- extra flexibility, in that data can be provided for a variety of geographies of interest to data users.

212 When analysing data produced by correspondences, the following limitations need to be taken into account:

- in applying the correspondences it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the region. Therefore, data produced by correspondences may not truly reflect the distribution of the characteristics of the population. In some cases, where the same region is split across two or more new regions and there are no other contributing regions, distinct numerical estimates will be derived but rates or averages will be identical for each new region (as these will be equivalent to the original rate or average of the contributing regions);
- the conversion factors are usually based on total population only but have been applied across all data items in a series;
- some official Postcodes (such as Post Office boxes, etc.) do not correspond to residential areas but may still have been reported under the current home address field in certain administrative data series. Data for these and other 'invalid' Postcodes - such as those due to incorrect reporting or processing errors - are included in state and territory totals or for Australia where the state or territory was not known; and
- figures produced by correspondences have been rounded. Therefore, there may be small differences between the sum of the component items and the totals shown.

213 While care was taken in producing the correspondences the ABS cannot guarantee the accuracy of data produced by correspondences. ASGS correspondences are found on the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website.
Geographic Regions

214 The statistics in this product are presented according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2016. Under this classification, statistical areas below Australia and state or territory level are defined as follows:

- **Local Government Areas (LGAs)**: These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. As at 2017 boundaries, there are 562 ABS defined Local Government Areas, including Unincorporated areas. The various types of LGAs are Cities (C), NSW Areas (A), Boroughs (B), Rural Cities (RC), Towns (T), Shires (S), District councils (DC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), SA Regional Councils (RegC), Qld Regional Councils (R) and SA Aboriginal councils (AC). Note: In some states or territories, there is an 'Unincorporated' LGA region, which represents the balance of the state or territory that is not incorporated.
- **Statistical Area 2 (SA2)**: Statistical Areas Level 2 are medium-sized general purpose

areas. SA2s aim to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. There are 2,310 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000.

- **Statistical Area 3 (SA3)**: Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are geographical areas built from whole SA2s. There are 358 SA3 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban Local Government Areas (e.g. Gladstone, Geelong). In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional cities that have a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics.
- **Statistical Area 4 (SA4)**: Statistical Areas Level 4 are geographical areas built from whole SA3s. The SA4 regions have been designed for the output of a variety of regional data, including data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing. There are 107 SA4 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).
- **Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)**: Greater Capital City Statistical Areas are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. There are 16 GCCSA regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. These consist of 8 regions representing each of the Australian State and Territory capital cities, and 8 regions covering the rest of each State and the Northern Territory. The ACT only has one GCCSA region for the entire Territory. The category of Other Territories in GCCSA includes the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

215 For more information see the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website, or the following: Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.003). Maps of Statistical Areas 2-4 and GCCSA can be found in the Downloads tab of cat. no. 1270.0.55.001.

List of Data Items

LIST OF DATA ITEMS

This guide lists data items in Data by Region in alphabetical order. Click onto each data item, to find out more about the source data set, including other key data items and availability.

Data for all data items and all regions can be found in ABS.Stat where you can view the data, build your own tables, and export the results. These data are also found in Excel and csv files in the Download tab.

For further information see the Explanatory Notes of this publication. For terms see the Glossary.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Age - Population
Age Pension
Agricultural Commodities
Agricultural Production
Arrival - Year of
Australian Citizenship

B

Business Related Insolvencies
Bicycle - Travel to Work
Births
Building
Bus - Travel to Work
Buses - Registered
Business - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated
Business Counts

C

Campervans - Registered
Capital Gains
Car - Travel to Work
Carer Payment
Caring - for Children
Caring - Unpaid
Cars - Registered
Cattle
Cereal
Children - Average Number of Children in a Family
Chicken - Meat
Citizenship - Australian
Clerical and Administrative Workers
Commercial Vehicles
Community and Personal Service Workers
Commuting to work
Core Activity Need for Assistance
Crops

D

Deaths
Disability
Disability Support Pension
Distress - Psychological
Dwelling Approvals
Dwelling Structure

E

Early Childhood
Employment - by Industry
Employment - by Occupation
Establishments with 15 or more rooms
Estimated Resident Population
Equivalised Total Household Income

F

Families
Family Tax Benefit

Fruit

G

Gifts/donations
Gross Capital gains

H

High Blood Pressure
Highest Year of School Completed
House Approvals
Household Net Worth
Household Stress
Households
Housing Suitability

I

Income - Equivalised Total Household
Income - Personal Income from Investment
Income - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated Business
Income - Personal Income from Superannuation and annuities
Income - Personal Income from Employee Income
Income Support
Income - Total Personal (Weekly)
Industry - Employment
Internal Migration
Internet Access
Irrigation

J

Jobs

L

Labour Force
Labourers
Land Area
Language other than English
Livestock
Lone Persons

M

Machinery Operators and Drivers
Managers
Marital Status - Registered Marital Status
Marital Status - Social Marital Status
Median Age
Mean Household Net Worth
Mortgage
Motor Cycles - Registered
Motor Cycle - Travel to Work
Motor Vehicles - Registered

N

Net Internal Migration
Net Overseas Migration
Newstart Allowance
Non Residential Building

O

Occupation - Employment
Orchard Trees
Overseas Born
Overseas Migration

P

Parenting Payment - Single
Passenger Vehicles - Registered
Patents and Trademarkschi
Pension
Persons born overseas
Pigs
Population Density
Population - Age and Sex
Population - Language other than English
Population - Overseas Born
Preschool
Protected Areas
Psychological Distress

Q

Qualifications - Non-School

R

Religion
Rent
Residential Building
Residential Property

S

Sales Workers
SEIFA
Self-Assessed Health
Sheep
Smoking
Solar
Standardised Death Rate
Superannuation

T

Technicians and Trades Workers
Tenure
Total Fertility Rate
Tourist Accommodation - Number of establishments
Train or Tram - Travel to Work
Travel to Work
Trucks - Registered

U

Unemployment Rate
Unpaid Care
Unpaid Child Care
Unpaid Work

V

Vegetables
Vehicles - Registered
Voluntary Work

W

Walking - Travel to Work
Water Use
Working Age Population
Work - Unpaid
Work - Voluntary

Y

Year of Arrival
Youth Allowance
Youth Engagement
Youth - Population

SOURCE DATASETS

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Agricultural Commodities, Australia', (ABS cat no. 7121.0).

Data Items

Area of holding - Total area (ha)
Vegetables for human consumption - Total area (ha)
Fruit and nuts - Orchard fruit and nut trees - Total area (ha)
Broadacre crops - total area (ha)

Dairy cattle - Total (no.)
Meat cattle - Total (no.)
Sheep - Total (no.)
Pigs - Total (no.)
Meat chickens - Total (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE

Source: Australian Taxation Office

Data Items

Gifts/donations reported by taxpayers - Persons (no.)
Gifts/donations reported by taxpayers - Median ($)
Gross Capital Gains - Persons (no.)
Gross Capital Gains - Amount ($m)
Gross Capital Gains - Median ($)
Gross Capital Gains - Mean ($)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City
Statistical Areas, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Source: ABS, 'Deaths, Australia' (ABS cat no. 3302.0), 'Births, Australia' (ABS cat no.3301.0).

Data Items

Births (no.)
Deaths (no.)
Total fertility rate, (per female) (rate)
Standardised death rate (per 1000 population) (rate)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City
Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

BUILDING APPROVALS

Source: ABS, 'Building Approvals, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8731.0).

Data Items

Private sector houses (no.)

Private sector dwellings excluding houses (no.)
Total private sector dwelling units (no.)
Total dwelling units (no.)

Value of private sector houses ($m)
Value of private sector dwelling excluding houses ($m)
Value of residential building ($m)
Value of non-residential building ($m)
Value of total dwelling units ($m)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City
Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

CENSUS

Items see 'Census Dictionary, 2016' (cat. no. 2901.0).

Data Items

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples:
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Proportion of total population (%)

Access to Internet at Home: Proportion of Occupied Private Dwellings:
Dwellings with internet access (%)
Dwellings with no internet access (%)

Australian Citizenship:
Australian citizen (%)
Not an Australian citizen (%)
Australian Citizenship - Not stated (%)

Commuting to work:
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence (kms)
Average commuting distance to place of work (kms)
Median commuting distance to place of work (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Females (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Males (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Females (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Males (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Managers (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Professionals (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Technicians and Trades Workers (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Community and Personal Service Work
(kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Clerical and Administrative Workers
(kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Sales Workers (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Machinery Operators and Drivers (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Labourers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Managers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Professionals (kms)

Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Technicians and Trades Workers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Community and Personal Service Work (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Clerical and Administrative Workers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Sales Workers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Machinery Operators and Drivers (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Labourers (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Postgraduate Degree (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Graduate Diploma and Graduate Cert (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Bachelor Degree (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Advanced Diploma and Diploma (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Certificate III & IV (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Certificate I & II (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Year 10 and above (kms)
Average commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Year 9 and below (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Postgraduate Degree (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Graduate Diploma and Graduate Cert (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Bachelor Degree (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Advanced Diploma and Diploma (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Certificate III & IV (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Certificate I & II (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Year 10 and above (kms)
Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence - Year 9 and below (kms)

Count of All Children in Family:
Average number of all children in a family (no.)

Dwelling Structure:
Separate house (no.)
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. (no.)
Flat or apartment (no.)
Other dwelling (no.)

Equivalised Total Household Income - Family, Lone Person and Group Households
Median equivalised total household income (weekly) ($)

Families:
Couple families with children under 15 and/or dependent students (no.)
Couple families with non-dependent children only (no.)
Couple families without children (no.)
One parent families with children under 15 years and/or dependent students (no.)
One parent families with non-dependent children only (no.)
Other families (no.)
Total families (no.)
Average family size (no.)

Households:
Lone person households (no.)
Group households (no.)
Family households (no.)
Total households (no.)
Average household size (no.)

Households where mortgage repayments are less than 30% of household income (%)
Households with mortgage repayments greater than or equal to 30% of household income (%)
Households where rent payments are less than 30% of household income (%)
Households with rent payments greater than or equal to 30% of household income (%)

Housing Suitability:
Dwellings with extra bedrooms needed (no.)
Dwellings with bedrooms spare (no.)
Dwellings with no bedrooms needed or spare (no.)

Industry of Employment - Proportion of Employed Persons:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (%)
Mining (%)
Manufacturing (%)
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services (%)
Construction (%)
Wholesale trade (%)
Retail trade (%)
Accommodation and food services (%)
Transport, Postal and Warehousing (%)
Information media and telecommunications (%)
Financial and insurance services (%)
Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (%)
Professional Scientific & Technical Services (%)
Administration and support services (%)
Public administration and safety (%)
Education and training (%)
Health care and social assistance (%)
Arts and recreation services (%)
Other services (%)
Total persons employed (no.)

Labour Force - Total persons over 15 years and person born overseas aged over 15 years :
Labour Force (no.)
Unemployed (no.)
Unemployment rate (%)
Participation rate (%)

Method of Travel to Work:
Used one method:
- Train or tram (no.)
- Bus (no.)
- Car (as driver or passenger) (no.)
- Motor bike/scooter (no.)
- Bicycle (no.)
- Other (including taxi) (no.)
- Walked only (no.)
- Total (no.)
Used more than one method
- Total (no.)
Other:
- Worked from home (no.)
- Employed but did not go to work (no.)
- Method of travel not stated (no.)

Occupation of Employed Persons - Proportion of total employed persons and proportion of employed persons born overseas:
Managers (%)
Professionals (%)
Technicians and Trades Workers (%)
Community and Personal Services Workers (%)
Clerical and Administrative Workers (%)
Sales Workers (%)
Machinery Operators and Drivers (%)
Labourers (%)

Occupation of Employed Persons - Inadequately described (%)

Persons Born Overseas:
Number of Females (no.)
Number of Males (no.)
Total population (no.)
Age of Persons Born Overseas (Males and Females)
0-4 years (no.)
5-9 years (no.)
10-14 years (no.)
15-19 years (no.)
20-24 years (no.)
25-29 years (no.)
30-34 years (no.)
35-39 years (no.)
40-44 years (no.)
45-49 years (no.)
50-54 years (no.)
55-59 years (no.)
60-64 years (no.)
65-69 years (no.)
70-74 years (no.)
75-80 years (no.)
80-84 years (no.)
84 and over (no.)
Born in Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) (%)
Born in North-West Europe (%)
Born in Southern and Eastern Europe (%)
Born in North Africa and the Middle East (%)
Born in South-East Asia (%)
Born in North-East Asia (%)
Born in Southern and Central Asia (%)
Born in Americas (%)
Born in Sub-Saharan Africa (%)
Total born overseas (%)

Persons with Non-School Qualifications - Proportion of total persons over 15 years and proportion of
person born overseas aged over 15 years:
With Non-School Qualifications (%)
With Postgraduate Degree (%)
With Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate (%)
With Bachelor Degree (%)
With Advanced Diploma and Diploma (%)
With Certificate (%)
Non-School Qualifications - Inadequately described, not stated (%)

Religious Affiliation - Proportion of total persons and proportion of persons born overseas:
Buddhism (%)
Christianity (%)
Hinduism (%)
Islam (%)
Judaism (%)
Other Religions (%)
Secular Beliefs, Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation (%)
Religious Affiliation - Inadequately described or not stated (%)
Rent and Mortgage Payments:
Average monthly household rental payment ($)
Average monthly household mortgage payment ($)

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) - Australia Deciles:
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)

SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Education and Occupation (IEO)
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Economic Resources (IER)

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) - State Deciles:
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Education and Occupation (IEO)
SEIFA decile ranking - Index of Economic Resources (IER)

Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status - Persons aged 15 years and over:
Married in a registered marriage (no.)
Married in a de facto marriage (no.)
Not married (no.)
Married (%)
Never Married (%)
Widowed (%)
Divorced (%)
Separated (%)

Speaks a language other than English at home - Total persons and persons born overseas:
Speaks a Language Other Than English at Home - Proportion of total population (%)

Tenure Type:
Owned Outright (%)
Owned with a mortgage (%)
Rented (%)
Being occupied rent free (%)

Total Personal Income (Weekly) - Proportion of total persons over 15 years and proportion of person born overseas aged over 15 years:
Persons earning $1-$499 per week (%)
Persons earning $500-$999 per week (%)
Persons earning $1000-$1999 per week (%)
Persons earning $2000-$2999 per week (%)
Persons earning $3000 or more per week (%)
Persons earning nil income (%)
Persons with a negative income (%)

Unpaid Child Care - Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over:
Persons who did not provide child care (%)
Persons who cared for own child/children (%)
Persons who cared for other child/children (%)
Persons who cared for own child/children and other child/children (%)
Unpaid Child Care - Not stated (%)

Unpaid Work - Proportion of total population aged 15 years and over:
Persons who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (%)
Persons undertaking voluntary work for an organisation or group (%)
Persons providing unpaid care, help or assistance to others (%)

Year of Arrival in Australia - Persons born overseas:
Persons born overseas who arrived less than 5 years ago (%)
Persons born overseas who arrived 5 to 10 years ago (%)
Persons born overseas who arrived over 10 years ago (%)
Year of Arrival in Australia - Not stated (%)

Youth (aged 15-19) Engagement in Work/Study:
Working full-time and studying part time (%)
Working part-time and studying part-time (%)

Working full-time (not studying) (%)
Studying full-time (not working) (%)
Fully engaged (%)
Total aged 15-19 years (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011 and 2016:
for Overseas Born Population, Year of Arrival in Australia, Australian Citizenship, Equivalised Total Household Income, Highest Year of School Completed, Commuting to work, Core Activity Need for Assistance, Households by Type, Families by Type, Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status, Access to Internet at Home, Rent and Mortgage Payments, Unpaid Child Care, Unpaid Work, Count of All Children in Family, Dwelling Structure, Tenure Type, Industry of Employment, Persons with Non-School Qualifications, Occupation of Employed Persons, Youth (15-19 Years) Engagement in Work/Study, Labour Force Status, Method of Travel to Work

2016 only:
for Religious Affiliation, Total Personal Income (Weekly), Housing Suitability, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

The Census of Population and Housing is run every five years.

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

Source: ABS, 'Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits' (ABS cat no. 8165.0).

Data Items

Number of Businesses:
Non-employing businesses (no.)
Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)
Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)
Employing businesses,: 20 or more employees (no.)
Total businesses (no.)

Business Entries:
Non-employing businesses (no.)
Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)
Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)
Employing businesses: 20 or more employees (no.)
Total businesses (no.)

Business Exits:
Non-employing businesses (no.)
Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)
Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)
Employing businesses: 20 or more employees (no.)
Total businesses (no.)

Number of Businesses by Industry:
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (no.)
Mining (no.)

Manufacturing (no.)
Electricity, gas water and waste services (no.)
Construction (no.)
Wholesale trade (no.)
Retail trade (no.)
Accommodation and food services (no.)
Transport, postal and warehousing (no.)
Information media and telecommunications (no.)
Financial and insurance services (no.)
Rental, hiring and real estate services (no.)
Administration and support services (no.)
Public administration and safety (no.)
Education and training (no.)
Health care and social assistance (no.)
Arts and recreation services (no.)
Other services (no.)
Currently unknown (no.)
Total (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

DISABILITY ESTIMATES

Source: ABS, 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes. 2012'. (ABS cat no. 4430.0).

Data Items

Persons with a disability, living in private dwelling (no., %)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2 for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory
Local Government Area for New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Source: ABS, ''Preschool Education, Australia, 2016' (ABS cat. no. 4240.0)

Data Items

4 year olds enrolled in preschool (no.)
5 year olds enrolled in preschool (no.)
Total enrolled in preschool (no.)
Enrolled in preschool program within a long day care centre (no.)
Children enrolled across more than one provider type (no.)
Total enrolled in a preschool program (no.)

Children attending preschool for less than 15 hours (no.)
Children attending preschool for 15 hours or more (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2016, 2017
Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City
Statistical Areas, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME

Source: ABS compiles these estimates of personal income, in accordance with ABS standard
definitions for income, using Personal Income Tax data from the Australian Taxation Office. These data
are found in 'Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas', (ABS cat. no. 6524.0.55.002)

Data Items

Median employee income ($)
Mean employee income ($)
Total employee income ($m)
Employee income earners (no.)
Employee income as main source of income (%)

Median own unincorporated business income ($)
Mean own unincorporated business income ($)
Total own unincorporated business income ($m)
Own unincorporated business income earners (no.)
Own unincorporated business income as main source of income (%)

Median investment income ($)
Mean investment income ($)
Total investment income ($m)
Number of investment income earners (no.)
Investment income as main source of income (%)

Median Superannuation and annuity income ($)
Mean Superannuation and annuity income ($)
Total Superannuation and annuity income ($m)
Superannuation and annuity income earners (no.)
Superannuation and annuity income as main source of income (%)

Median other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($)
Mean other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($)
Total other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($m)
Other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances (no.)
Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) as main source of income (%)

Median total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($)

Mean total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($)
Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) ($m)
Total income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (no.)
P80/P20 ratio
P80/P50 ratio
P20/P50 ratio
P10/P50 ratio
Gini coefficient
Income share of top 1% of earners
Income share of top 5% of earners
Income share of top 10% of earners
Lowest Quartile (%)
Second Quartile (%)
Third Quartile (%)
Highest Quartile (%)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Sources: ABS 'Regional Population Growth, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3218.0) and 'Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia', (ABS cat no. 3235.0).

Data Items

Internal and Overseas Migration
Internal Arrivals (no.)
Internal Departures (no.)
Net Internal Migration (no.)
Overseas Arrivals (no.)
Overseas Departures (no.)
Net Overseas Migration (no.)

Population by Age Group:
Persons - 0-14 years (%)
Persons - 15-24 years (%)
Persons - 25-34 years (%)
Persons - 35-44 years (%)
Persons - 45-54 years (%)
Persons - 55-64 years (%)
Persons - 65-74 years (%)
Persons - 75-84 years (%)
Persons - 85 years and over (%)

Population by Age and Sex (Males, Females, Persons):
0-4 years (no.)
5-9 years (no.)
10-14 years (no.)
15-19 years (no.)

20-24 years (no.)
25-29 years (no.)
30-34 years (no.)
35-39 years (no.)
40-44 years (no.)
45-49 years (no.)
50-54 years (no.)
55-59 years (no.)
60-64 years (no.)
65-69 years (no.)
70-74 years (no.)
75-79 years (no.)
80-84 years (no.)
85 years and over (no.)
Total (no.)

Working Age Population (aged 15-64 years)

Median Age - Males (years)
Median Age - Females (years)
Median Age - Persons (years)

Population density (ERP at 30 June) (persons/km2)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City
Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

JOBS

Source: ABS, Jobs in Australia (6160.0)

Data Items

Number of Jobs - Females (no.)
Number of Jobs - Males (no.)
Number of Jobs - Persons (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Agriculture, forestry and fishing (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Mining (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Manufacturing (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Electricity, gas, water and waste services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Construction (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Wholesale trade (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Retail trade (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Accommodation and food services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Transport, postal and warehousing (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Information media and telecommunications (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Finance and insurance services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Rental, hiring and real estate services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Professional, scientific and technical services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Administrative and support services (no.)

Number of Employee Jobs - Public administration and safety (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Education and training (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Health care and social assistance (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Arts and recreation services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Other services (no.)
Number of Employee Jobs - Total (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH

Source: ABS, Household Income and Wealth, Australia (catalogue no. 6523.0)

Data Items

Median Household Net Worth ($)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2014, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia.

MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

Source: ABS, 'Motor Vehicle Census, Australia' (ABS cat no. 9309.0)

Data Items

Registered Motor Vehicles:
Passenger vehicles (no.)
Campervans (no.)
Light commercial vehicles (no.)
Light rigid trucks (no.)
Heavy rigid trucks (no.)
Articulated trucks (no.)
Non-freight carrying trucks (no.)
Buses (no.)
Motorcycles (no.)
Total registered vehicles (no.)

Type of Fuel:
Petrol (no.)

Diesel (no.)
LPG/Dual/Other (no.)
Electric (no.)

Year of Manufacture
Less than 5 years (no.)
5 to 10 years (no.)
Over 10 years (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

Source: IP Australia and the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (http:/www.industry.gov.au).

Data Items

Patent applications (no.)
Trademark applications (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia.

PERSONAL INSOLVENCIES

Source: Australian Financial Security Authority

Data Items

Total debtors entering business related personal insolvencies (no.)
Total debtors entering non-business related personal insolvencies (no.)
Total debtors entering personal insolvencies (no.)

Selected causes of personal insolvencies:
Business related insolvencies caused by economic conditions (no.)
Non-business related insolvencies caused by excessive use of credit (no.)

Non-business related insolvencies caused by unemployment or loss of income (no.)

Occupations of debtors entering business or non-business related personal insolvencies:
Managers (no.)
Professionals (no.)
Technicians and trades workers (no.)
Community and personal service workers (no.)
Clerical and administrative workers (no.)
Sales workers (no.)
Machinery operators and drivers (no.)
Labourers (no.)
Debtors with other or unknown occupations (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016. 2017

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Areas Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

PROTECTED AREAS

Source: Department of the Environment

Data Items

Indigenous Protected Area (no.)
National Parks (no.)
Nature Reserves (no.)
All Other Protected Areas (no.)
Total (no.)
Indigenous Protected Area (ha)
National Parks (ha)
Nature Reserves (ha)
All Other Protected Areas (ha)
Total (ha)
Indigenous Protected Area (%)
National Parks (%)
Nature Reserves (%)
All Other Protected Areas (%)
Total (%)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Source: ABS, 'Residential Property Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities'. (ABS cat no. 6416).

Data Items

Houses - number of transfers (no.)
Houses - median sale price ($)
Attached dwellings - number of transfers (no.)
Attached dwelling - median sale price ($)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

SELECTED GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Sources: Department of Veteran's Affairs (www.dva.gov.au)and Department of Social Services (http://www.dss.gov.au)

Data Items

Age Pension - Centrelink (no.)
Age Pension - DVA (no.)
Carer Payment (no.)
Disability Support Pension (no.)
Family Tax Benefit A (no.)
Family Tax Benefit B (no.)
Total Family Tax Benefit recipients (no.)
Income Support Supplement - DVA (no)
Newstart Allowance (no.)
Parenting Payment - partnered (no.)
Parenting Payment - single (no.)
Rent Assistance - (no.)
Service Pension - DVA (no.)
Youth Allowance (Full time students/apprentices) (no.)
Youth Allowance (Other) (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017
Age Pension - DVA, Income Support Supplement - DVA and Income Support Supplement - DVA

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017
Age Pension - Centrelink, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance, Parenting Payment - partnered, Parenting Payment - single, Rent Assistance, Youth Allowances

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017
for Family Tax Benefit A, Family Tax Benefit B and Total Family Tax Benefit recipients

2015, 2016, 2017
for ASGS geographies for Age Pension - Centrelink, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance, Parenting Payment - partnered, Parenting Payment - single, Rent Assistance, Youth Allowances

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Source: ABS modelled data

Data Items

Males who are current smokers (no., %)
Females who are current smokers (no., %)
Persons with high or very high psychological distress, based on the Kessler 10 (K10) scale (no., %)
Persons with fair or poor self-assessed health (no., %)
Persons who had high blood pressure (measured systolic/diastolic blood pressure was equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg) (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :
2012, 2015

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3

SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

Source: Clean Energy Regulator

Data Items

Small-scale solar panel system installations (no.)
Increase in installations from previous year (%)
Solar water heater installations (no.)
Increase in SWH installations from previous year (%)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

Accumulative from 2001 to 2014
Accumulative from 2001 to 2015
Accumulative from 2001 to 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Sources: ABS, 'Tourist Accommodation, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8635.0) and 'Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia', (ABS cat no 8635.0.55.002) and for individual States/Territories (ABS cat no. 8635.1.55.001 - 8635.8.55.001).

Data Items

Establishments with 15 or more rooms (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Australia.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia', (ABS cat. no 7503.0).

Data Items

Agricultural production - Total gross value ($m)
Crops - Total gross value ($m)
Livestock - Livestock slaughtered and other disposals - Total gross value ($m)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

WATER USE ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Water Use on Australian Farms' (ABS cat no. 4618.0).

Data Items

Area of agricultural land (ha)
Area irrigated (ha)
Volume of water applied (ML)
Application rate - Total area watered and used (ML/ha)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.
Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

Data Availability by Year and Geography

DATA AVAILABILITY BY YEAR AND GEOGRAPHY

The following two tables summarise content in Data by Region (DbR), they show years and geographies the DbR data series are available for.

Users should note that some data are not available for all reference years, for a variety of reasons. For example; there may be conceptual breaks in a data series; the collection frequency may be irregular; some series may have revisions pending; or data may no longer be available. In addition, some data series are not available for the full range of geographies. The reasons can include: data owner or custodian preferences; industry identification with a few, particular geographies only; confidentiality protection; and the presence of many suppressed data cells (at smaller geographic levels) making true aggregations up to larger ASGS regions difficult.

Table 1. DATA BY REGION, CONTENT SUMMARY - Population & People, Economy & Industry

Topic/ Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available							Geographies available						
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LGA	SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA	S/T	Aust
Population & People															
ERP by Age and Sex	ABS 3218.0 and 3235.0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Births and Deaths	ABS 3218.0 and 3235.0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (a)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Economy & Industry															
Business counts by employment size	ABS 8165.0		a(b)	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a
Business counts by industry	ABS 8165.0		a	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a
Building Approvals	ABS 8731.0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Residential Property Prices	Valuer Generals/ CoreLogic RP Data				a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Patent and Trademark Applicants	IP Australia		a	a	a	a					a	a	a	a	a

Topic/Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.																
Personal Insolvencies	AFSA - Personal Insolvencies		a	a	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a		
Registered Motor Vehicles - type, fuel, year of manufacture	ABS 9309.0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a		
Tourist Accommodation Establishments	ABS 8635.0		a	a	a	a	a	a		a			a	a			
Agricultural Commodities	ABS 7121.0	a				a				a		a	a			
Agricultural Production	ABS 7503.0					a				a		a	a			
Industry of Employment	Census of Population and Housing	a				a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a			

(a) Includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Overseas Born Population, Religious Affiliation, Australian Citizenship, and Speaks a Language Other than English at Home data
(b) Counts of Business Entries and Exits are not available for 2012.

Table 2. DATA BY REGION, CONTENT SUMMARY - Income (including Government Allowances), Education & Employment, Health & Disability

Topic/ Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available							Geographie	
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LGA	SA
Income (including Government Allowances)										
Estimates of Personal Income	ATO/ ABS 6524.0.55.002		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
ATO - Capital Gains	ATO		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
DVA (a)	DVA		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
DSS (b)	DSS		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a(
Mean Household Net Worth	ABS 6523.0				a		a			
Census data (d)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a		a	
Education & Employment										
Early Childhood - Pre-school Attendance	ABS 4240.0				a	a	a	a	a	
Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) Repayments	ATO		a	a	a	a	a		a	
Jobs in Australia	ABS 6160.0						a		a	
Census data (e)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a		a	

Topic/Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LGA	SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA	S/T	Aust
Health & Disability															
Disability estimates (experimental)	ABS 4430.0.55.009		a									a			
Selected Health Characteristics (modelled)	ABS modelled estimates		a			a									
ATO - Private health insurance reported by Taxpayers	ATO		a	a	a	a	a					a			
Census data (f)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a					a			

(a) Includes Age Pension, Income Support Supplement, and Service Pension data
(b) Includes Age Pension, Disability Support Pension, Carer Payment, Newstart, Parenting Payment, Youth Allowance, Rent Assistance, and Family Tax Benefit data
(c) DSS data for ASGS geographies only available for 2015, 2016 & 2017
(d) Includes data on Total Personal Income (Weekly) and Equivalised Total Household Income
(e) Includes Persons with Post School Qualification, Highest Year of School Completed, Occupation of Employed Persons, Youth Engagement, and Labour Force data
(f) Includes data Core Activity Need for Assistance

Table 3. DATA BY REGION, CONTENT SUMMARY - Family & Community, Persons Born Overseas, Land & Environment

Topic/Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available							Geographies available						
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LGA	SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA	S/T	Aust
Family & Community															
ATO - Gifts/donations Reported by Taxpayers	ATO			a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (a)	Census of Population and Housing	a						a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Persons Born Overseas															
Census data (b)	Census of Population and Housing	a						a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Land & Environment															
Land Area	ABS Geography							a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Water Use on Australian Farms	ABS 4618.0		a					a					a		a	a
Protected Land Areas	Dept. Environment CAPAD							a	a	a					a	a
Solar Installations	Clean Energy Regulator					a(f)	a(f)	a(f)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

(a) Includes data on Method of Travel to Work, Households by Type, Families by Type, Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status, Access to Internet at Home, Rent and Mortgage Payments, Unpaid Child Care, Unpaid Work, Average number of all children in a family, Housing Suitability, Dwelling Structure, Tenure Type, Household Stress, SEIFA, and Commuting to Work data

(b) Includes Population by Age and Sex, Age, Year of Arrival, Citizenship Status, Religious Affiliation, English Proficiency, Qualifications, Occupation, Labour Force Status, and Total Personal Income (Weekly)
(f) Accumulative total 2001 to 2014, 2001 to 2015 and 2001 to 2016.

Glossary

Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry is engaged in providing short-term accommodation for visitors, in providing food and beverage services, such as the preparation and serving of meals and the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by customers, both on and off-site.

Administrative and Support Services

The Administrative and Support Services industry engages in performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses or organisations. This includes office administration, hiring and placing personnel for others, preparing documents, taking orders for clients by telephone, providing credit reporting and collection services, and arranging travel and travel tours.

Age Pension

Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is engaged in growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish or other animals from farms or their natural habitats.

Annuities

Annuities are guaranteed regular and recurring receipts, generally from an insurance company, the right to which was purchased with a lump sum or regular contributions at some point in the past.

Articulated Trucks

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying, consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area, but with a turntable device which can be linked to one or more trailers.

Arts and Recreation Services

The Arts and Recreation Services industry engages in the preservation and exhibition of objects and sites of historical, cultural or educational interest; the production of original artistic works and/or participation in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; and the operation of facilities or the provision of services that enable patrons to participate in sporting or recreational activities, or to pursue amusement interests.

Assets

An entity of a financial or non-financial nature, owned by the household or its members, and from which economic benefits may be derived by holding or use over a period of time.

Attached Dwellings

Dwellings which share a structural component with one or more other buildings. This may include walls, ceiling, floor or roofing. For example, flats, units and apartments and semi-detached, row and terrace houses.

Attendance

A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if the child was enrolled and present for at least one hour during the reference period. Children who did not attend a preschool program during the reference period (e.g. children who were absent due to illness or extended holiday leave) are not considered to have attended a preschool program.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) is a register of all Australian businesses and contains identifying and classificatory data for each business. Information to populate the register is largely sourced from the Australian Business Register.

Australian Business Number

The Australian Business Number (ABN) is a unique business entity identifier introduced to assist with dealing with the Australian government.

Australian Statistical Geography Standard

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011. All data in Data by Region is presented on ASGS 2016.

Building

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock.

Business Counts

A business for this purpose is defined as a legal entity engaged in productive activity and/or other forms of activity in the market sector. Business counts derived from the ABSBR exclude some entities, such as those without an active Australian Business Number, those without an active Goods and Services Tax (GST) role, those no longer actively remitting GST, and those not operating in the market sector.

Business Entry

A business which has newly registered for an Australian Business Number (ABN) and which has a GST role allocated.

Business Exit

A business for which the ABN or GST role has been cancelled and/or which has ceased to remit GST for at least five consecutive quarters.

Buses

Motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all motor vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

Business Related Insolvency

Business related insolvencies occur where an individual's situation is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business.

Campervans

Self-propelled motor vehicles containing an area primarily used for accommodation. Included are

motor homes and powered caravans.

Capital Gains

Capital gains is the profit that results from the sale of a capital asset, where the sales price exceeds the purchase price and attracts capital gains tax. Conversely, a capital loss can arise if proceeds from a sale are less than the original purchase price.

Carer Payment

Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged.

Clerical and Administrative Support Workers

Clerical and Administrative Support Workers provide support to Managers, Professionals and organisations by organising, storing, manipulating and retrieving information.

Community and Personal Services Workers

Community and Personal Services Workers assist Health Professionals in the provision of patient care, provide information and support on a range of social welfare matters, and provide other services in the areas of aged care and child care, education support, hospitality, defence, policing and emergency services, security, travel and tourism, fitness, sports and personal services.

Construction

The Construction industry is engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation and maintenance and repairs of buildings and other structures.

Core Activity Need for Assistance

The Core Activity Need for Assistance variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. As with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as: 'Those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age'.

Debtors

Persons with Business related or Non-business related insolvency.

Disability

In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICFDH) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors). For the data included herein, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:

- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
- loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
- speech difficulties
- shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
- chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
- blackouts, seizures, or loss of consciousness
- difficulty learning or understanding

- incomplete use of arms or fingers
- difficulty gripping or holding things
- incomplete use of feet or legs
- nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
- disfigurement or deformity
- mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
- long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
- receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
- any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.

Disability Support Pension

Disability Support Pension is a payment that provides income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

Dividends

Dividends is a source of income derived from a company that the individual has an ownership in. They can be:

- 'franked' which are shares of company profit paid or credited by an Australian resident public company from profits on which Australian company tax has been paid, or
- 'unfranked' which are those shares of company profit paid by an Australian resident company from profits on which Australian company tax has not been paid.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. A dwelling may comprise part of a building or the whole of a building. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospital) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such rooms are included in non-residential building approvals. Dwellings can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/ addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

Education and Training

The Education and Training industry engages in the provision and support of education and training, except in the training of animals (e.g. dog obedience, horse training).

Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services

Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services industry is engaged in the provision of electricity; gas through mains systems; water, drainage; and sewerage services. Also includes units mainly engaged in the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials; remediation of contaminated materials (including land); and materials recovery activities.

Employee Income

Employee income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Salary or wages a
- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees
- Employer lump sum payment amount A
- Employer lump sum payment 5 per cent
- Employment termination payments taxable component

- Attributed personal services income
- Employee share schemes total assessable discount
- Total reportable fringe benefit amount
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions
- Exempt foreign employment income
- Other net foreign employment income

Enrolment

A child is considered to be enrolled if they were offered a place and has formally enrolled or registered in the preschool program and:

- attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period; or
- were absent during the reference period due to illness or extended holiday leave, but were expected to return.

A child is not considered to be enrolled if they were absent during the reference period and not expected to return to the preschool program.

Establishments

Establishments are hotels, motels and private resorts, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms - which provide predominantly short-term, non-residential accommodation.

Estimated Resident Population

Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) are the official measure of the population of Australia, based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Equivalised Total Household Income

Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.

Family

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Family Tax Benefit

Family Tax Benefit can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to assist in the cost of raising children.

Financial Assets

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares and value of own unincorporated business). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions (including offset accounts), ownership of an incorporated business, shares, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons.

Financial and Insurance Services

The Financial and Insurance Services industry engages in financial transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change of ownership of financial assets, and/or in facilitating financial transactions.

Fuel

Type of fuel used in motor vehicles as reported to the registering authority and includes petrol, diesel, LPG/other gases, dual fuel and electric vehicles.

Gini Coefficient

A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. For more information see the Explanatory Notes.

Government Pensions and Allowances

Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students.

Greater Capital City Statistical Area

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA) are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. There are 16 GCCSA regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. These consist of 8 regions representing each of the Australian State and Territory capital cities, and 8 regions covering the rest of each State and the Northern Territory. The ACT only has one GCCSA region for the entire Territory. The category of Other Territories in GCCSA includes the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Gross Income

Income from all sources, whether monetary or in kind, before income tax, the Medicare levy, the Medicare levy surcharge.

Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry provides human health care and social assistance.

Heavy Rigid Trucks

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 4.5 tonnes.

House

A detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes consisting of one dwelling unit. Includes detached residences associated with a non-residential building, and kit and transportable homes.

Household

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

Household Net Worth

Often referred to as wealth, is the value of a household's assets less the value of its liabilities.

Housing Suitability

A housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling together with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, their age and sex.

Income Support Supplement

An income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986, and persons receiving wholly dependant partners' compensation under the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004.

Individual Tax Return

The annual tax return submitted by individuals to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Information Media and Telecommunications

The Information Media and Telecommunications industry engages in:

- creating, enhancing and storing information products in media that allows their dissemination;
- transmitting information products using analogue and digital signals (via electronic, wireless, optical and other means); and
- providing transmission services and/or operating the infrastructure to enable the transmission and storage of information and information products.

Internal Migration

Movement of people between and within Australia's states and territories.

Investment Income

Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount
- Dividends franked amount
- Dividends franking credit
- Share of net income from trusts less net capital gains and foreign income non primary production
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company
- Net foreign rent
- Net rent

Labour Force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed (see Unemployment).

Labourers

Labourers perform a variety of routine and repetitive physical tasks using hand and power tools, and machines either as an individual or as part of a team assisting more skilled workers such as Trades Workers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers.

Light Commercial Vehicles

Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab chassis and forward-control load carrying

vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

Light Rigid Trucks

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 3.5 tonnes and less than or equal to 4.5 tonnes.

Local Government Area

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. Each LGA has an official status which is indicated by the LGA type : (A) NSW LGA (excluding Cities), (AC) Aboriginal Council, (B) Borough, (C) City, (CGC) Community Government Council, (DC) District Council, (IC) Island Council, (M) Municipality/Municipal Council, (S) Shire, (RC) Rural City, (RegC) Regional Council and (T) Town. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. LGA boundaries can change from year to year; Data by Region shows data at 2016 LGA boundaries.

Machinery Operators and Drivers

Machinery Operators and Drivers operate machines, plant, vehicles and other equipment to perform a range of agricultural, manufacturing and construction functions, move materials, and transport passengers and freight.

Main Source of Income

The income source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the main source is undefined. As there are several possible sources, the main source may account for less than 50% of gross income.

Managers

Managers plan, organise, direct, control, coordinate and review the operations of government, commercial, agricultural, industrial, non-profit and other organisations, and departments.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing industry is engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products (except Agriculture and Construction).

Marital Status

There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status and Social Marital Status. Registered Marital Status refers to the legal status of the person, and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement. Social Marital Status reports responses to two questions: 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?' and 'What is the person's present marital status?'. The output categories are: Married in a registered marriage, Married in a de facto marriage and Not married. A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

Median Age

That level of age which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having ages above the median and the other half having ages below the median.

Median Income

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.

Median Price (Residential Property)

The mid point of dwelling values in the reference period. Half of all properties bought/sold in the period did so at a price below the median, the other half had a price above the median.

Mining

The Mining industry extracts naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include underground or open cut mining; dredging; quarrying; well operations or evaporation pans; recovery from ore dumps or tailings as well as beneficiation activities (i.e. preparing, including crushing, screening, washing and floatation) and other preparation work customarily performed at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.

Motorcycles

Two and three wheeled motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of one or two persons. Included are two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motorcycles with sidecars.

Newstart Allowance

Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. Persons must be aged 22 to 64 years to qualify.

Non-Business Related Insolvency

Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other insolvencies - even those for which details are not stated - are classified as non-business related.

Non-Freight Carrying Trucks

Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity (e.g. ambulances, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks).

Non-Residential Building

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

Other Income

Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items from the individual income tax return:

- Foreign source income net foreign pension or annuity without Undeducted Purchase Price
- Foreign source income net foreign pension or annuity with Undeducted Purchase Price
- Foreign entities controlled foreign company income
- Foreign entities Transferor trust income
- Foreign source income other net foreign source income
- Other income category 1
- Other income category 2

Other Services

The Other Services industry includes a broad range of personal services; civic, religious, profession and other interest group services; selected repair and maintenance activities; and private households employing staff.

Overseas Migration

The gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia.

Own Unincorporated Business Income

Own unincorporated business income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Net income or loss from business primary production
- Net income or loss from business non primary production
- Distribution from trusts primary production
- Net Personal Services Income
- Distribution from partnerships less foreign income non primary production
- Distribution from partnerships primary production

Parenting Payment

Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children.

Passenger Vehicles

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of persons and containing up to nine seats (including the driver's seat). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans.

Patent Application

A document filed with IP Australia, disclosing and claiming an invention and requesting the right to exclude others from commercially exploiting it.

Patent Applicant

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Patent

Percentiles

When all persons in the population are ranked from the lowest to the highest on the basis of some characteristic such as their income, they can then be divided into equal sized groups. Division into 100 groups gives percentiles. The highest value of the characteristic in the twentieth percentile is denoted P20. The median or the top of the 50th percentile is denoted P50. P20, and P80 denote the highest values in the 20th, and 80th percentiles. Ratios of values at the top of selected percentiles, such as P80/P20, are often called percentile ratios.

Percentile Ratios

Percentile ratios summarise the relative distance between two points in a distribution. To illustrate the full spread of the income distribution, the percentile ratio needs to refer to points near the extremes of the distribution, for example, the P80/P20 ratio.The P80/P50 and P50/P20 ratios focus on comparing the ends of the income distribution with the midpoint.

Personal Insolvency

Where a person has liabilities that exceed their debts and cannot pay them as they fall due, from there a formal process occurs where creditors accept a debtor's proposal to settle his or her debts.

Population Density

The population density for a region is calculated by dividing the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by the land area.

Public Administration and Safety

The Public Administration and Safety industry engages in central, state, or local government legislative, executive, and judicial activities; in providing physical, social, economic and general public safety and security services; and in enforcing regulations. This industry includes military defence, government representation and international government organisations.

Preschool Program

A preschool program is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher primarily aimed at children in the year before they commence full-time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

Private Dwellings

Houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as a private places of residence.

Private Sector Houses

A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry engages in providing professional, scientific and technical services, applying common processes where labour inputs are integral to the production or service delivery. This industry specialises and sells its expertise. Services in this industry include scientific research, architecture, engineering, computer systems design, law, accountancy, advertising, market research, management and other consultancy, veterinary science and professional photography.

Professionals

Professionals perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of arts, media, business, design, engineering, the physical and life sciences, transport, education, health, information and communication technology, the law, social sciences and social welfare.

Protected Land Areas

Protected Land areas are areas of land especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity.

Quartiles

Groupings that result from ranking all people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their personal income and then dividing the population into four equal groups, each comprising 25% of the estimated population.

Relative Root Mean Squared Error

The errors associated with the modelled estimates for small areas fall into four categories. Sampling error, non-sampling error, modelling error, and prediction error. The relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) provides an indication of the deviation of the modelled estimate from the true value. The RRMSE is primarily a measure of prediction error, but in its calculation it also inherits some aspects of modelling and sampling error.

Relative Standard Error

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of sampling variability which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. For example, if the estimate is 0.5 and the standard error is 0.05, then the relative standard error will be 10%. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services

The Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services industry engages in renting, hiring, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible and intangible assets (except copyrights), and providing related services.

Residential Building

Buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes. Residential buildings are categories as houses or other residential buildings.

Rest of State

Under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Rest of State is any area not defined as being part of the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs). In the case of Australian Capital Territory, there is no Rest of State balance.

Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and/or on-selling, the commission based buying, and the commission-based selling, of goods, without significant transformation, to the general public. The Retail Trade industry also purchases and on sells goods to the general public using non-traditional means, including the internet.

Sales Workers

Sales Workers sell goods, services and property, and provide sales support in areas such as operating cash registers and displaying and demonstrating goods.

Service Pension

A service pension can be paid to war veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers.

Shares

A share is a contract between the issuing company and the owner of the share which gives the latter an interest in the management of the corporation and the right to participate in profits. The "value of shares" excludes the value of shares held by individuals in their own incorporated business. Such shares are included in "value of own incorporated business".

Small-Scale Solar Panel System

A residential or commercial installation that generates electricity from solar energy, that is no more than 100kW in capacity. A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating electricity from the sun.

Solar Water Heater

A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating hot water from the sun.

State/Territory

States and Territories are geographic areas and political entities with fixed boundaries. States and Territories consist of one or more Statistical Area Level 4. In aggregate, they cover Australia without

gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Area Level 2

Statistical Areas Level 2 are a medium-sized general purpose areas. SA2s aim to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. There are 2,310 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000.

Statistical Area Level 3

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are geographical areas built from whole SA2s. There are 358 SA3 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban Local Government Areas (e.g. Gladstone, Geelong). In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional cities that have a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics.

Statistical Area Level 4

Statistical Areas Level 4 are geographical areas built from whole SA3s. The SA4 regions have been designed for the output of a variety of regional data, including data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing. There are 107 SA4 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).

Superannuation

A long-term savings arrangement which operates primarily to provide income for retirement.

Superannuation and Annuities Income

Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

Technicians and Trade Workers

Technicians and trade workers perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities.

Tenure Type

Whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement**.**

Total Income

Total income is the sum of all income derived from employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding Government pensions, benefits or allowances)

Total Residential Building

Total residential building is comprised of houses and other residential buildings. it does not include dwellings in non-residential building.

Trademark

A trademark can be a letter, number, word, phrase, sound, smell, shape, logo, picture, aspect of packaging or any combination of these, which is used to distinguish goods and services of one trader from those of another.

Trademark Applicant

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Trademark.

Transfers

The record of sale for established houses and attached dwellings taken from the residential property sales dataset.

Transport, Postal and Warehousing

The Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry is engaged in providing transport of passengers and freight by road, rail, water or air. Other transportation activities such as postal services, pipeline transport, and scenic and sightseeing transport are included in this industry.

Trusts

Any type of managed fund which involves the pooling of investors' money in order for a trustee or professional manager to administer that fund. Examples include listed and unlisted public unit trusts, cash management trusts, property trusts and family trusts used only for investment purposes.

Unemployment

Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployment Rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Unpaid Child Care

This consists of time spent in the previous two weeks caring for a child or children aged less than 15 years without being paid. This includes people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It also includes people looking after other children, such as grandchildren, the children of other relatives, or the children of friends or neighbours. Care for a child given through an organisation or club is excluded. Respondents were asked to indicate whether care was given for their own child and/or another child.

Value of Building

Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and

contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports associations;
- helping with organised school events and activities;
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services).

Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and on selling, the commission based buying, and the commission-based selling of goods, without significant transformation, to businesses.

Youth Allowance

Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify.

Abbreviations

$	Dollars
'000	Thousand
m	Million
A	Area
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
AC	Aboriginal Council
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AFSA	Australian Financial Security Authority
ANZSCO	Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASCRG	Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BAS	Business Activity Statement
BIT	Business Income Tax
C	City
CAPAD	Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database
CER	Clean Energy Regulator
DBR	Data by Region
DC	District Council
DE	Department of the Environment

DIIS	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ERP	Estimated resident population
EVAO	Estimated value of agricultural output
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
ha	Hectare
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
inc,	Including
ISDN	Integrated service digital network
K10	Kessler 10
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
IPA	Intellectual Property Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
LVG	Land Valuer General
M	Municipality
ML	Megalitre
no.	Number
NRP	National Regional Profile
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OT	Other Territories
PAYG	Pay As You Go
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit
PLA	Protected Land Areas
Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
RET	Renewable Energy Target
RIME	Regional Internal Migration Estimates
RSE	Relative standard error
RTO	Residents temporarily overseas
SA	South Australia
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SDAC	Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SRES	Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation
STCs	Small-scale Technology Certificates
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia